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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/745,496	12/21/2000	Lauren T. May	BCS03535	1374

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EXAMINER	
PHAN, MAN U	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2665	

DATE MAILED: 11/28/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/745,496	MAY, LAUREN T.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Man Phan	2665	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *14 September 2005*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *7 and 9-13* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *7 and 9-13* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *21 December 2000* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

OFFICE ACTION

1. This communication is in response to applicant's 09/14/2005 Amendment in the application of May for a "Proxy methods for IP address assignment and universal access mechanism" filed 12/21/2000. This application is a Request for Continued Examination (RCE) under 37 C.F.R. 1.114 filed on August 09, 2005. The proposed amendments to the claims filed 05/09/2005 have been entered and made of record. Claims 1-6, 8 have been canceled per Applicant's request, and claim 7 has been amended. Applicant's arguments to the pending claims have been considered but are not persuasive, and will be examined as discussed below. Claims 7, 9-13 are pending in the application.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 7, 9-11 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Namma et al. (US#6,185,616) in view of Beser (US#6,212,563).

With respect to claims 7-10, both Namma et al. (US#6,185,616) and Veerina et al. (US#6,243,379) disclose a novel method and system for providing an IP address to a computer configured for operation on a WAN using LAN address assignment format, according to the essential features of the claims. Namma discloses in Fig. 1 a block diagram illustrated the system architecture of the proxy server apparatus 2 coupled to a network and a TEL network comprises: a request receiving portion 21 for receiving a request from the client terminal 1 through the network 5 for requesting a communication with the server apparatus 4, a connection condition control portion 22 for controlling connection to and disconnection from the server apparatus, a public telephone network connection portion 23 for assigning an IP address and providing PPP connection to the server apparatus 4 through the public telephone network 3, a data communication portion 24 for effecting a data communication with the connected server apparatus 4, a request response portion 25 for returning a reply in response to the communication request from the client terminal 1, a connection condition control table 200 for controlling IP addresses dynamically assigned in accordance with a name of a server apparatus and a telephone number corresponding to the name of the server apparatus (See the Abstract and Col. 4, lines 45 plus).

However, Namma does not disclose expressly the translating PPP messages into DHCP messages to request an IP address. In the same field of endeavor, Beser (US#6,212,563) teaches a system and method for allocating IP addresses for network devices using the dynamic host configuration protocol (DHCP) wherein the DHCP server returns the requested IP address every time the IP address is requested. A client identifier is generated for each network device as a function of the IP address. The client identifier is used in the DHCP options field of the DHCP

parameter list in a DHCPDISCOVERY message. The DHCP server indexes the network device configuration parameters according to the client identifier and returns the same IP address each time the DHCP is queried (See Figs. 1&6; Col. 3, lines 27 plus).

It is noted that the use of a router or the like with a network Address Translation (NAT) function technique is well known in the art. The NAT is a technique for enabling an electronic device assigned a private IP address in the "WAN" to perform information communication over the Internet. Specifically, the NAT is a function to achieve information communication via the Internet by changing the value of a source IP address (hereinafter referred to as "SA") contained in the information (called a packet) to be transmitted by an electronic device from the private IP address of the electronic device to the global IP address of the router or the like. The global IP address of the router or the like is usually assigned dynamically by the server device of an Internet Service Provider (ISP). Protocols for dynamically assigning global IP addresses include PPPoE, PPPoA and DHCP. Since the communication over LAN takes place at much higher speed than over WAN. Hence, before PPP negotiations are complete we have to get the IP address from the DHCP server. In other words, a DHCP server assigns an IP address to a PC terminal with DHCP procedures, when it begins to make a PPP communication with the PC terminal.

Regarding claims 11 and 13, they are method claims corresponding to the apparatus claims 7, 9-10 above. Therefore, claims 11, 13 are analyzed and rejected as previously discussed with respect to claims 7, 9-10.

One skilled in the art would have recognized the need for effectively and efficiently providing an IP address to a locally attached computer configured to use a WAN mechanism for

IP address acquisition, and would have applied Beser's teaching of the network address translation router device utilizing DHCP server into Namma's novel use of the proxy server apparatus in a WAN-LAN interconnection. Therefore, It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to apply Beser's method and system for setting and managing externally provided IP addresses using DHCP into Namma's proxy server apparatus, a proxy server system, and a server apparatus with the motivation being to provide a method and system for the computer establishes a PPP session in a WAN configuration to a high speed access modem.

4. Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Namma et al. (US#6,185,616) in view of Beser (US#6,212,563) as applied to the claims above, and further in view of Radia et al. (US#5,848,233).

With respect to claim 12, this claim differs from the claims above in that the claim require the subscriber side network terminal periodically renews an IP address lease for the IP address. In the same field of endeavor, Radia et al. (US#5,848,233) discloses in Figs. 8a-d block diagrams showing filtering profiles associated with a DHCP lease renewal. More specifically, in systems that use the DHCP protocol for allocation of IP addresses, each IP address is allocated for a finite period of time. Systems that do not renew their IP address leases may lose their allocated IP addresses. Therefore, the first login filtering profile 400 allows passage of IP packets from the newly connected client system 102 to the DHCP server 110 for the purpose of DHCP lease renewal. More specifically, and as shown in FIG. 8a, the single filtering rule 404 for DHCP lease renewal includes an action 500 that indicates that IP packets that match the filtering

rule 404 should be forwarded. Filtering rule 404 also includes a destination address 502 that corresponds to the IP address of the DHCP server 110 and a destination address mask 504 of 255.255.255.255. As a result, only IP packets directed at DHCP server 110 match filtering rule 404. A protocol type of UDP is specified by protocol type 506 of filtering rule 404. Finally, beginning port number 508 and ending port number 510 are both set to "67" corresponding to the standard port used for DHCP messages (Col. 7, lines 50 plus).

One skilled in the art would have recognized the need for effectively and efficiently providing an IP address to a locally attached computer configured to use a WAN mechanism for IP address acquisition, and would have applied Radia's teaching of the DHCP server that implements IP address renewal, and Beser's teaching of the network address translation router device utilizing DHCP server into Namma's novel use of the proxy server apparatus in a WAN-LAN interconnection. Therefore, It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to apply Radia's method and apparatus for dynamic packet filter assignment, and Beser's method and system for setting and managing externally provided IP addresses using DHCP into Namma's proxy server apparatus, a proxy server system, and a server apparatus with the motivation being to provide a method and system for the computer establishes a PPP session in a WAN configuration to a high speed access modem.

Conclusion

5. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

The Bhatia et al. (US#6,118,768) is cited to show the apparatus and methods for use therein for an ISDN LAN modem utilizing browser based configuration with adaptation of network parameters.

The Lalwaney et al. (US#6,289,377) is cited to show the dynamic network configuration of a one way adapter using a proxy agent that communicates with a resource server through a configured return path adapter.

The Suzuki (US#6,529,479) is cited to show the SVC accessing method for use in ATM-DSLAM.

The Hong et al. (US#6,359,894) is cited to show the remote communication server system.

The Hong et al. (US#6,563,821) is cited to show the channel bonding in a remote communications server system.

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to M. Phan whose telephone number is (571) 272-3149.

The examiner can normally be reached on Mon - Fri from 6:00 to 3:00 EST. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Huy Vu, can be reached on (571) 272-3155. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8300.

7. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published

applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have any questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at toll free 1-866-217-9197.

Mphan

November. 22, 2005

MAN U. PHAN
PRIMARY EXAMINER